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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

THE WEEKLY HERALD, more Siturday, at six come per copy, or \$5 per damm, the European Edition concern Wednesday, at six contapper copy, \$4 per annum to any part of Great Britain, or \$6 12 to any part of the Continent, both to include postage; the Cultiversic Edition on the 1st. 11th and 21st of such month, at six gard per copy, or \$2 75 per annum. THE FAMILY INSIGALD, on Wednesday, at four cents per OUR TALE CORRESPONDENCE, containing important voluntality correspondences, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be thereby paid for. BY OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS ARE ARTICULABLY REQUESTED TO SEAL ALL LECTERS AND PAGE. AN ANTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do no chieve relected communications and the relected communications and the REFERENCE TERMINATION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROP elifornia and European Editions.

JOB PRINTING executes with neutness, channess and de-

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- COLLEGE BAWS.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway .- MARRIED LIVE-PIEA-WALLACK'S THEATRE, No. 844 Broadway .- THE WOS

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Breadway.-THE MA-

NEW BOWERT THEATRE, BOWERS—Afternoon—ZILLA— JERNY LOUS-SCOTTO. EVENING—AFTERE OF FORT DONEL-SOS—ICS WITCH—PADDY MILES' BOY.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery -SHICKNEY'S NATIONAL

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Breadway, --Cox

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mochanico' Hall, 472 Broad-

HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS, Stays esant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, -- Ethiopian Songa, Dances, Ac.

NIBLO'S SALOON, Broadway, -- Matinee at One o'Clock--MELODFON CONCERT HALL, No. 539 Broadway,

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 585 Broadway. -- SONGS GAIETIES CONCERT ROOM, 616 Broadway. - DRAWING ROOM ENTEUTAINMENTS, BALLETS, PANTOMINES, FARCES, &c.

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 444 Brondway. Soxes, Bal-

CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERT HALL, No. 45 Bowery.-PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.

NOVELTY MUSIC HALL, 616 Broadway. -Bontesques

New York, Saturday, February 22, 1962

THE SITUATION.

The visit of General McClellan to the camps of the Grand Army of the Potomac evoked the warmest enthusiasm from the soldiers, and impressed the Commanding General with the splendid discipline and good condition of the army. It also called forth from him the promise that they would soon have an opportunity to distinguish themselves on the battle field. Rumors of the removal of a force of some twenty thousand rebels from Manassas were prevalent in Washington yesterday; but it is got believed, nor is it probable, that this point will be emcuated, and the road to Richmond be thus thrown open to our troops. It is far more likely that the Army of the Potomac has some glorious work before it yet in that direction.

The surrender of Clarksville, on the Tennessee

river, is announced by an official despatch from General Halleck to General McClellan. Supplies of provisions sufficient to last our forces twenty days were found in the place. The loss of this amount of stores to the rebels will prove most severe in their present desperate condition. The occupation of Clarksville leaves Nashville exposed to the advance of our troops and gunboats, as the rapid rising of the river would permit the latter to approach the city without difficulty. According to statements made in the Richmond papers, General Johnston had telegraphed to General Grant, upon hearing of the fall of Fort Donelson, offering to surrender Nashville on condition that private property should be respected. Considering that the Union party in Nashville is very large, and that the desire to preserve the city from destruction would naturally be in the ascendant there, it is not at all im probable that no stubborn resistance to our armswill be met with at that point. It appears by our news from St. Louis last night that the Provost Marshal at Clarksville invited Gen. Grant to come on and occupy the town. The people there having discovered that they were deceived as to the purposes of the United States government and the whole object of the war-believing that they were being invaded by a band of "Germans and negroes"are anxious to acknowledge the Union flag. Prominent citizens have said that within one week a similar feeling will be manifested throughout the entire State of Tennessee.

As a more conclusive testimony of this feeling, we may allude to the fact that the rebel Governor. Harris, is said to have called a special meeting of the Tennessee Legislature for Monday next, for the purpose of having all the unconstitutional acts passed by that body immediately annulled. It is further stated that the officials and leading citizens all over the State declare that Tennessee must soon be back again in the Union.

Information reached the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Fox, yesterday from one of the released prisoners from Richmond, that the Union feeling in that city is very strong, and that an organization numbering fully three thousand men exists there, who are only waiting an opportunity to show their allegiance to the government. Disaffection thus appears to permeate through the whole land of rebeldom, from the Southwesters border even to the capital itself.

The direct fear exists among the rebels that both Savannah and Charleston are in imminent danger of being captured by the Union armies. The Savannah News says that Savannah will certainly be destroyed this week, and Charleston soon after. A despatch dated Augusta, Ga., announces, as the latest intelligence to the 18th inst., that our vessels were gaining ground in their efforts to reach the main channel of the river, and that the attack on the city could not be much longer delaved. All the information we have relative to the taking of Savannah, it must be observed, comes from rebel sources exclusively, and it must be admitted that the whole of that information indicates the happiest result.

Our armies in Missouri are gaining still forther victories. General Price, whose career has been

like that of a fox before the hounds, has been again overtaken across the Arkansas border by our troops, at Sugar creek, where he made a feeble stand, in combination with Ben. McCulloch's command, and was again put to flight. Several of his men and a large quantity of their arms thrown away in the confusion-were captured by our troops. This gratifying intelligence is announced by telegraph to General McClellan by General Halleck, from whom a later despatch arrived last night, to the effect that General Curtis had taken possession of Bentonville,

By our news from Nassau, New Providence, to he 12th instant, we learn that the rebel steamer Catawba had ran the blockade from Charleston, and arrived at the former port, loaded with cotton. and that two vessels—the steamer Isabel and another, name not known-left Charleston at the same time, also with cargoes of cotton.

Our European files by the Bohemian, dated to the 7th instant, reached this city yesterday morning. We are thus enabled to publish to-day a report of the speeches delivered by Lord Palmerston, Lord John Russell, the Earl of Derby and Mr. Disraeli on the North American and Mexican questions, in the British Parliament, during the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech.

The English financiers, Messrs, Baring and Gurney, in their character of members of the House of Commons, have endorsed the non-intervention declarations of the Cabinet in personal addresses to their constituents.

CONGRESS.

Both houses of Congress yesterday adopted resolutions of sympathy and condolence with the President and his family in their affliction, caused by the death of his son, and adjourned.

MISCRIJANEOUS NEWS.

The Canada, from Liverpool on the 8th and Queenstown on the 9th instant, is now fully due at Halifax with two days later news from Europe. Nine prisoners of war, taken at Cedar Keys prought here by the steamer Connecticut yester day, were given into the custody of the Marshal. Sixteen other men were discharged on parole as

A special meeting of the Joint Committee of the Common Council on National Affairs was held in the City Hall yesterday. Sub-committees of ar rangements and reception were appointed to receive the released prisoners on their arrival in this city from Rebeldom via Fortress Monroe. Applications were refused from various regiments fo reimbursement of expenses incurred by them while serving as three months volunteers on the banks

Fort Donelson was named in honor of the rebel General David S. Donelson, son of Andrew Jackson Donelson, of Tennessee.

The rebel Treasury notes read as follows: Six months after the ratification of the treaty of peace between the Confederate States and the United States, the Confederate States of America will pay five dollars to bearer." These Treasury notes already begin to look rather shakey, and we are of opinion that after the expiration of the time specified they will have rather a slim chance fo

There is a migratory newspaper in the South west which was formerly known as the Louisville Courier. It was a strong secession Breckinridge Buckner sheet, and when it found that the city of louisville was getting too hot for its safe existence it packed up and moved off to Nashville, Tennessee where it was published for a while under the title of the Nashville-Louisville Courier. Subsequently it ventured a little closer to its former home, and took a stand at Bowling Green, Kentucky, changing its name to suit its new locality. When the rebels ran away from the latter place, the Courier again took to its heels and brought up at Clarksville Tennessee. The telegraph yesterday automoced that that place had also succumbed to the onward march of the Union army; but what became of the Courier we are not informed.

Commenting upon the recent lobby developeandent recently alluded to a lady, "known as an actress," who, he asserts is "taking the side of the bulls" upon a bill now before the House. We did not know to whom our correspondent referred, but are told that it was to a well known lady of this city, the wife of a espectable and reputable gentleman, and who has no connection whatever with any bill before the Legislature, or with any lobby operation. Our correspondent entirely mistakes his duties, and improperly oversteps his province, when he drags ladies into lobby matters, and gives them an undesired, unmerited and scandalous notoriety through his letters.

The students' celebration of Washington's Rieth day came off last night in the large ball of the Cooper Institute. The exercises comprised solos and choruses, orations and the reading of Wash ington's l'arewell Address. Mr. Peter Cooper de livered an address at the commencement, which elicited great applause. Among the guests present were General Scott, Chancellor Ferris, ex-Mayor Tieman, Wilson G. Hunt, J. E. Pearson and Ed ward Cooper. The hall was crowded to excess, and the exercises gave the utmost satisfaction. General Scott was enthusiastically cheered seve ral times during the evening.

The recent rain storm has somewhat filled up the cracks in the ice of the Central Park, and the operations of the workmen have helped, with the assistance of the cold weather, to put it into a moderately good condition. We may expect good skating to-day, and if the weather does not change

the ice will be lit up to-night. The Grand Jury of the General Sessions was dis charged yesterday, with the thanks of the Court, after having transacted an upusually large amount of business. The foreman handed in a large batch of indictments, and a presentment recommending immediate action by the Common Council to regu late by ordinance the sale and storage of petro leum or earth oil, and they further suggest that the storage and keeping on sale of camphene, burning fluid and turpentine in tenement houses is exceed ingly dangerous to life, and the practice of using the basement stories of dwelling houses as stalls for the storage of hav and straw should be at once prohibited. These suggestions are based upon important facts furnished the Grand Jury by Fire Marshal Baker. Charles F. Weeks, Jr., a boy fourteen years old, was placed on trial, charged with arson in the second degree, in setting fire to the dwelling house of his parents. It appeared in the course of the trial that the confession of the commission of the offence was obtained from him by illegal means, so that the Recorder excluded it,

hereupon the jury acquitted the boy. The Illinois State Convention have adopted the amendment to the United States constitution which was passed by Congress in February, 1861. The amendment reads as follows:-

No amendment shall be made to the constitution which will authorize or give Congress power to abolish or inter-fere within any State with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or servi-tude by the laws of said State.

The cotton market was more active yesterday, though prices, according to circumstances, varied very materi-The transactions approximated 4,000 bales, h bales, taken for export, part whin a state, at the buyer's option. A portion the sales were also made to spinners. The movement pretty much swept the market of small lots that were The bulk of transactions was made pressing upon it. at about 22c. a 23c. for middling uplands; small lots of forced sales were made at 210.; strict middling ranged

as high as 24c., and good style of good middling would not be had under 25c. per lb. The flour market was heavy and dull, and the tendency of prices was in favor of purchasers. Wheat was dull and inactive, an sales quite limited. Corn was also heavy and more deficult of sale. Mixed in store brought 63 %c., and a was quite stendy, with sales of new mess on the spot at \$14 for future delivery; \$14 50 was asked. New prime was sold at \$10. Lard and bacon were both ürm. Sugars were without change of importance on the week's sales and 43 bags. Coffee was unchanged. A sale of 1,200 bags Rio was made at 18 40. a 21c., and 450 do. do. St. Domingo, in bond for export, at p. t. Freight engage ments were fair and rates unchanged.

The Rebellion Broken Up-The Panie Among the Rebel Leaders and Armies.

Our good tidings from the South still accumulate upon our hands. Another defeat of Price, in Arkansas, with another batch of prisoners; the evacuation by the rebels of their important defensive position of Clarksville, on the Comberland river, in Tennessee, leaving behind them a large store of supplies; the burning of several important railroad bridges by the Unionists of Alabama; the steady approaches of Commodore Dupont's gunboats towards the city of Savannah, in Georgia, and the belief among the rebels that that city and Charleston will soon fall into our possess and the discovery of active Union leagues in Richmond and elsewhere, are among the latest vents and circumstances which will make the inauguration of Jeff. Davis and his "permanent government" to-day a painful mockery and a phastly spectacle

But the prevailing panic which our recent triumphs and the onward movements of our imposing fleets and armies have created among the rebel leaders and encampments is our greatest victory. This panic is like that of an unearthed colony of rats, scampering wildly in every direction, hither and thither, within a circle of rat catchers, and beaten back at every point. Our Baltimore correspondent informs us, for example, that Beauregard has drawn off thirty thousand men from Manassas to the defence of Nashville, that his forces there already amount to sixty thousand men, and that he is fortifying the pace for a stubborn resistance; while, from other sources, it appears more probable that Nashville, like Clarksville, is to be abandoned on the approach of our forces, and in deference to the wishes of its citizens.

Next, it appears that the rebels are laboring vigorously upon an enlarged system of defensive works around Memphis, from which we conclude that we shall very soon hear of the evacuation of their extensive and enormous works at Columbus, and a backing down on the Mississippi of over two hundred miles, without risking on that river a contest with our gunboats. But most significant of all are the mysterious movements going on in Virginia, If the rebels have not abandoned their batteries along the Potomac, they have been very negligent of late in enforcing their blockade; and if they intend to risk a great battle at Manassas, they are acting very unwisely in weakening that army by the forces which they are sending from that point to North Carolina and Tennesee. If they longer remain in Virginia they begin to realize the fact that they will be expelled or captured; but if they abandon Virginia there will be no resting place for them this side of South Carolina.

Upon two points depend their last chances in Virginia. North Carolina and Tennessee, and those two points are Manassas and Nashville. Whether they evacuate or are expelled from their defensive line of Manassas, they lose Virginia and North Carolina; for the Unionists of both these States are waiting only for an opportunity to open upon their Richmond despotism a decisive fire in the rear. Whether Nashville is to be abandoned or defended by Beauregard. we shall soon have an overwhelming force moving upon that important position, by land nd water; and, with our occupation of Nashviile. Memphis will become untenable to the rebels. And so, with the loss of Manassas and Nashville, they will be compelled to move down their northern defensive line within the boundaries of the seven original seceding cotton States South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida and Texas.

Compressed within these limits, and invested and invaded on all sides, the people of the cotton States will be very apt to make short work of the rump of the Davis government and the demoralized remnants of his wasted armies. And such are the prospects under which, on this anniversary of the birth of Washington. Jeff. Davis is to be inaugurated in Richmond as President, for six years, of a Southern confederacy which will probably be reduced to its birthplace, the swamps of South Carolina, within less than six weeks.

EUROPEAN INTERVENTION UPON THE AMERICAN CONTINENT.- The passages of the address of the Emperor of the French and of the speech of the Queen of England upon American affairs read very singularly when we remember the many acts and words of ill concealed hostility towards this country which have recently disgraced the great nations whose sovereigns speak of us in so friendly a manner. We have a shrewd suspicion on this side the water that the Enropean governments are not so well satisfied as they might be with the pacific solution of the Trent imbroglio, and that the movement of the Allies in Mexico is designed to aggravate this country into some act or other which may give France and England a decent pretext for breaking our blockade. If this conbecause be true, bowever, the game will not work. Two years ago the United States would have marched army after army into Mexico to protect her from a foreign government and a foreign king; but now we have enough to attend to at home. By and by, when we have settled our own quarrels, we shall have a little leisure to take a hand in at those of other neonle.

-The Academy of Music, in Fourteenth street, was protty well filled yesterday evening by a fashions. formance of the French regiment now being organized i our city under the above title. The performance consisted of a French drama is five acts, entitled "Le Camp de l'Enfer," together with songs, &c., by the members of the corps. The piece performed requires a good deal of iret class military proficiency in order to be produced properly, and is entirely spectacular in its character. The "Les Enfans Perdus" did it justice, and their performance. both military and dramatic, was loudly applauded. To night they repeat their interesting display at the Brook lyn Academy of Munic.

A Kidnapping Case.

Bostos, Feb. 21, 1862 verdict of guilty was to-day rendered agains mith and Nickerson, who are charged with gidnapping a boy named Rice from his father at Nahant in 1860. domestic difficulty between the parents of the boy, who are both reputed wesliby, appears to have actuated the mother to obtain the child, and the defondants were employed for the purpose. The trial took place at Salem, occupying several days and attracting cossiderable attracting

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Movements of the Rebels at Manassas.

Reported Withdrawal of Large Body of Troops

Enthusiastic Reception of Gen. McClellan by the Soldiers in Virginia.

A Glorious Battle Promised to the Union Soldiers.

Arrangements for the Celebration of Washington's Birthday,

do.

Trains of cars were running all last night between there a withdrawal of the rebel troops from Centrevill to Manassas, with's view to strengthen the latter place, roops in that direction is meditated.

to-day. Reports are rife that the rebels are abandoning the line of the Potomac, and preparing for a foot race b yend the reach of the converging folds of the McCleilan mounds. It is believed however, by those who have soldiers reported to be passing South through Richmond are composed chiefly of those of the rebel army in the neighterms of culistment have expired, and who have purcha d furloughs to go home by first re-entis It is well known that the flower of the war. It is well known that t ommanders will not dare to abandon their works a fanassas and threw open the way to Richmond.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S RECEPTION BY THE TROOPS. The reception of General McClellan by the troops resterday, was of the most enthusiastic description. He was accompanied by Colonels Colburn and Sweitzer, Count De Paris, Duc de Chartres and other members of his staff, and a strong escort of the regular cavalry. After halting a few minutes at the headquarters of Ge Fitz John Porter, the General visited the camp of the New York Forty-fourth (Elisworth's Ayongers) and wit-nessed a bayonet drill by that regiment. After the drill General McCielian summoned the officers of the regiment to his presence and complimented them thirty-five miles, ever Miner's Hill, towards Fairfax Court considered very creditable to the troops, from the man ner in which it was done and the good condition in which hey returned. He also assured them that they would before long have an opportunity to distinguish

Wherever General McClellan made his appearance among the soldiers in his progress through the camps, he His unexpected appearance received their ovations. mong them was the signal for the most rapturous cheet ing. The men were almost wild with excitement when they found their chief among them, and their shouts made the welkin ring.

faction at the condition of the soldiers, and the great im provement they have made in drill and fighting

THE REPORTED SURRENDER OF NASHVILLE. It is believed that no information has been received here, other than that brought by the Norfolk steamboat in relation to the reported proposed surrender of Nashville GENERAL BURNSIDE'S OFFICIAL REPORT. The expected bearer of despatches from General Bu

ride, with a detailed official account of the recent achieve ments of his expedition in North Carolina, had not arrived GENERAL GRANT'S OFFICIAL REPORT. General Grant has not yet forwarded his official acc

of the battle of Fort Donelson. It is understood at head-quarters that he is too much occupied with the advance owards Nashville to prepare the report.

THE CELEBRATION OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

S. P. CHASE, E. M. STANTON, GILEON WELLES, EDWARD BATES,

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1862. A joint resolution was consequently adopted by the House, in accordance with this request, and the orders for illuminating the various public buildings were countermanded. The Senate will probably adopt the joint rese lution to morrow, before proceeding to the hall of the House of Representatives to participate in the ceremonies Flags, fireworks, Chinese lanterns and transparencies bundreds of which had been prepared for private as well as public illumination, will be laid aside until a more fit ting occasion, when the possession of Nashville, and, perhaps, also, of Richmond and New Orleans, will be added

to the pyramid of Union victories. The appointed ceremonies in the House will, however. tive hundred and thirty-four persons. The Speaker will occupy the chair. Seats are provided on either side of him-for the President, if he could be present, on the ight, and for the Vice President on the left. The invited guests, as they enter the hall, will be conducted to the esitions assigned them in the programme. Members of he Cabinet, Judges of the Supreme Court, and the diplonatic corps and officers of the army and navy on the right, and Senators and members of the House on the left of the "neake's denk

Immediately after the adjournment to-day, there was a rush to the Speaker's room for cards of admission to the reserved seats in the gallery. Grave Senators and stately representatives were as eager as schoolboys for the covered privilege for female friends. Hundreds were disappointed. There would not be room enough in the whole gallery for the number of persons for whom

tickets were asked to-day.

The Cabinet held their meeting at the State Depart. ment. The public buildings will not, therefore, be 11inminated, the arrangements for that purpose being sup-

The departments will all be closed to morrow, as an expression of sympathy with the President for his recent grievous bereavement. Both houses of Congress adjourned day for the same reason, immediately after assembling, without transacting any business. PERPARATIONS FOR CELEBRATING WASHINGTON'S
RINTEDAY IN THE CAMPS.

Active preparations are tosking in all the regiments eresbouts, and those across the Potomac, for the due commerce. Orders have been 'issued by nearly all the Washington's Farewell Address." Everything gives promise of an enthusiastic commemoration of the day pivision and brigade reviews, dinners, presentations prize sheeting, greated pole climbing, sack races, and all the sports imaginable and unimaginable, possible and proper in camp life, from the varied programme our recent splendid victories, and the convincing assurance of others to follow swiftly in their track, till the present rebellion is clean wiped out, will make the day

ne of universal rejoicing. THE DEATH OF THE PRESTDENT'S SON. Amid the general joy excited by the successes of the Union cause, a black shadow has fallenupon the Presi dential mansion, and all who were personally acquainted ith the family of the President share in the deep grie eccasioned by the death of little Willie Lincoln. He was boy of such promise that all who became acquainted with him had predicted for him a career of no ordinary character. Young as he was, he impressed every one who came to contact with him as a youth who was

death has thrown into the deeper maintion of father who could have rejeted beyond measure to have presented to his sons, as well as to the whole world, the sublime spectacle of a Union restored under his administration, and a mother whom greatest happiness was derived from promoting the wel-face of her children. Many stories illustrating this rare intelligrane and goodness of heart are recited of Willie whose presence always diffused sunshine in the household of the Chief Magistrate of the nation.

The body of Willie Lincoln was embalmed to day by

Drs. Brown and Alexander, assisted by Dr. Wood, in the presence of the attending physicians, doctors Stone and Hall, Senator Browning and Isaac Newton. The method of Sagnet, of Paris, was used, and the result was entirely satisfactory to the estendant friends of the family.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BAILBOAD CONVENTION. clock this afternoon, to receive the report of the con nittee appointed yesterday to prepare [rates for government transportation. The result may be briefly at

e shall these rates exceed, for first class freight, three cents per ton per mile ; for second class freight, two and

After a full discussion the report was unanimously

The entire proceedings were conducted with the greatest harmony of feeling, and the public will readily per seive, when the extreme pressure of private bu upon the roads incident to the large export of demestic riews of the government in a spirit of great liberality. Secretary Stanton having yesterday suggested the appointment of a standing committee of the Convention, with whom he might confer from time to time, Messre-

GOVERNMENT RAILBOAD TRANSPORTATION. The Special Committee on Government Contracts has been making a very thorough investigation into the subject of railroad transportation, both in the East and Wost, and will soon be prepared to submit for the consideration of the House a very elaborate report on the aforesal subject. The tendency of the report will be to show that the prices fixed by the War Department in July are exceedingly unfavorable to the government, and in a coresponding degree advantageous to the interests of the railroad companies. It is presumed, of course, that the report will lead to a suggestion towards the reduction of the now enormously high prices paid.

ILLNESS OF SECRETARY STANTON. retary Stanton had another attack of vertige las night, superinduced by his unremitting attention to the ceive visiters on business to-day.

ILLNESS OF MRS. FREMONT. began three days ago, and fears are entertained that it will terminate fatally.

DECORATIONS FOR THE HEROES OF THE WAR The Senate bill recenty introduced, proposing to confer medals for meritorious private soldiers, excites much ent in military circles. The objection to it, however, is that it omits to similarly reward the officers, the general argument being that there should be no distinc n among all who deserve such an acknowledgement of

THE ARMY. Captain D. A. Russell, of the Fourth infantry Unite States Army, has obtained leave of absence in order to secept the Colonelcy of the Seventh Massachusetts in-

General Porter, the present Provest Marshal of Wash ington, has been appointed Marshal of the Army of the nac; in other words, the sphere of his duties has

VOLUNTARY SHERKNDER A farmer living near Hunter's Mills this forenoon surndered himself voluntarily to the pickets attached to General McCall's division.

CAPTURE OF REBELS. Yesterday two rebels, W. P. and E. P. Bryan, were captured at Holloway Point, on the Potomac, by Captain Heine, Topographical Engineer, on General Heintzleman's staff, who was on an expedition along the shore. E. P. Bryan was a signal officer in the rebel service.

OPERATIONS ON THE LOWER POTOMAC

his morning from the upper flotilla. Yesterday morning this steamer, with a launch and bout's crew from the Yankee, went on a reconnoissance sent out Acting Master Lawrence with the launch, visited the north and south shores of the creek, penetrating a short distance into the interior, but without inding any signs of the rebels.

Just as she launch was leaving the south side of the creek a brisk fire was opened on them by the rebels from five or six field pieces posted in a clump of woods. Some forty shells were thrown by the enemy, all of which flow uncomfortably near the Stepping Stones, but

doing no damage, save slightly tearing the flag. The fire was returned from the Stepping a howitzer in the launch plunging a shower of rifled shot nto the cover of the rebels, which undoubtedly damage

them, the fire soon stackened. RELEASE OF STATE PRISONERS

The following prisoners of State will be released on the 22d instant, by order of the War Department, on their parole of honor to render no aid or comfort to the enemy scordance with the terms of the Executive Order, No. 1. of the War Department, dated February 14, 1862. in reference to political prisoners:-FROM FORT LAFAVERTE.

A. Thompson, Rutson Maury, F. M. Jones, Geo. Julius, J. Garwell Guthrie, Christopher Lederul

J. Garwell Guthrie, Christopher Lederidge J. M. Perkins, Thomas Matthews David Chall, Richard Lewis, Isalah Holton, Patrick Brady, Thos. Brookbank, R. C. Holland, J. P. Swain, Wm. Grosse,

Wm. Grosse, J. H. Weaver, N. Strong, J. Smith,

W. T. Carter Guy S.Hopkins, Daniel L. Waddle, Geo. W. Jones, N. S. Reneau, J. M. Ogden, Theodore O. Leavy, Robert Huckler, C. H. Marriott,

C. H. Marriott,
Thos. Ongley,
John Haigins,
G. R. Burnett,
Wm. Smith,
Robert M. Raison,
Edw. C. Cotteren,
E. H. McCubbin,
J. Q. Coleman,
J. R. Rannell,
P. O'Brien,
Wm. Perry,

J. R. Barbour,
R. Barton,
R. I. Truman,
J. A. Pouglas,
P. F. Newton,
G. Shackleford,
F. D. Flanders,
James Brown,
Rdward Bawm,
Fd. 49 Neil,
Wm. St. George,
Charles Kane Charles Kane, Wm. H. Gulchill,

J. R. Flanders,
M. W. Raw,
A. De Costa,
Wm. H. Hindor,
R. S. Guinn,
S. F. Newton,
E. Gibon, E. Gibon, Parker H. French, E. C. Myatt, Geo. Van Amminger, J. Hanson, Thorpes T. F. Rainn, H. M. Warfield ORM OF APPLICATION FOR THE RELEASE OF STATE

elease to be made by all the State prisoners now in confinement at United States military posts, save those few excepted in the General Order to which it refers. It has been furnished to them so that the applications can be sent here in time to have the orders for release made out to-morrow, the glorious ourse, to be addressed to the Secretary of War:-

The following is the form of application for

THE CHARGES AGAINST MARSEAL LAMON. The assailants of the administration, who have b paking war upon the United States Marshal for this Disrict, are beginning to repent of their rashness. Publications have been made to day showing that their charges that the blame lies in the inefficiency of the laws, and is not attributable to the officers appointed to administer

THE WORLD'S FAIR AT LONDON Congress having declined to make an appropriadestined to become a man of rank. His premature Committee for the World's Fair, including the chartering

of a vessel to convey to London American preducts, as represented by the President, the committee are unable to proceed further in the premises, and to-day adjourned. Exhibitors are therefore thrown entirely on

INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH.

Rebel Fears of an Attack on Charleston and Savannah.

MEETING OF THE REBEL CONGRESS.

The Union Feeling in Virginia.

The new Congress met in this city to-day. In the

James H. Nash, of South Carolina, was elected Clerk

The following named Senators were absent:—Mee Henry C. Burnett, of Kentucky; Thomas S. Senatos Iouisiana; James Phelan, of Mississippi; and Rot mbs, of Georgia, who declined an election In the House, Thomas S. Bocock, of Virginia, was thosen Speaker, and Emmet Dickinson, of Georgia, elected

errow the Senate will count the votes for Pre and Vice President.

PRARS IN CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH.

AUGUSTA, Feb. 18, 1862.
The Savannah Morning News has a special despatch from (narieston, saying that the captain of the schooner Theodore, captured on Friday by the Yankees in Bull Bay, has escaped. He says that the Yankees will capture destroy Savannah this week, and Charleston soon after

Union vossels are gaining ground in their efforts to reach the main channel of the river, and that the attack rould not be much longer delayed.

A private despatch states that all was quiet yesterday THE UNION PERLING IN VIRGINIA.

INTERESTING STATEMENT OF A RELEASED PRISONER WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1862 The following communication was received to-day by he Assistant Secretary of the Navy. It contains

gence of the highest importance:—

BALTIMORE, Feb. 21, 1863. One of the released prisoners, who has been confi-Richmond seven months, gives unmistakeable evidence of the fact of a strong Union organization at Richmond. The Union men claim to be 3,000 strong, and say that they are eagerly waiting and longing for an oppo

to fling out the Stars and Stripes. Out of seventeen fortifications erected around Rich nond, only one is armed, and the city could be taken

army. The rebels admitted that, unless they could secure the services of every male Virginian between sighteen and sixty years of age, they must yield Virginia in thirty days. The Union men have Leagues regularly organized,

signs and passwords.

Many acts of kindness were shown at every poopportunity to the prisoners.

Our informant had a handsome gold guard chain pes ted to him by some ladies. The gift was accompa with an anonymous note, in which was expressed the

e more firmly united than ever." Union men also informed the released prisone army at Manassas was falling back; that from three to four regiments were daily arriving at Richmond, and

that the Tennesseeaus were going to Tennessee, and the Carolinians and others to their respective States. He also understood that only some thirty regime

would remain at Manassas.

The news of the surrender of Fort Donelson had a seartening effect at Richmond, but cheered the hopes of the Unionists, who say they want it to be known by the federal government that they are roady to welcome the old flag and fight for it.

General Butler's Expedition.

The Massachusetts Thirty-first regiment and five companies of the Thirteenth Maine regiment sailed to-day in e steamer Mississippi for Ship Island. The steamer was unable to take all the troops in

readiness to embark. Six companies of the Maine Thirteenth regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel Rust, preceeded to New York, via Fall River. It is und that they will be sent direct to Ship Island from New York.

General Butler left last night, via Fortress Monroe, to assume command at Ship Island

Thirteenth Regiment Maine Volunteers. Four companies of this regiment, with their Colonel, mbarked at Boston for Ship Island, on board the steamship Mississippi, yesterday. The other six companies, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Rust, will arrive n this city, at pier No. 3, North river, this morning, on the Fall River boat, at about nine o'clock, and embark on board the steamer Fulton for the same destination. The regimental color and field glass, presented by the sons of Maine resident in New York, will be delivered to Lieu-tenant Colonel Rust at the pier, by Dexter A. Hawkins, on behalf of the dono s.

First Battalion Connecticut Cavalry. This battalion, numbering three hundred and twentyive men, Major J. M. Lyon commanding, left New Haves on Thursday, in the Granite State and Elm City, and arrived at pier No. 2 North river at eight o'clock yes day morning, where they were received by their State agent, Mr. Almy, and several of the Sons of Connecticut-It was intended that the officers should breakfast at the Astor House; but the programme was not carried out, as the battalion did not land, and departed for the seat of

the natishing of not land, and departed for the seat of war about ten o'clock.

The battalion is fully uniformed and equipped, each man being supplied with an excellent war steed. They have been encamped at Camp Tyler, Conn., ever since the 26th of October, and are said to be well posted in cavaigy tactics. They go by way of Harrisburg to Wheeling, Va., where they are to be attached to General Resecran's division.

where they are to be attached to General Resecran's division.

The following is a list of the officer:—
Major in command, Judson M. Lyon, of Woodstock; Adjutant, Erastus Blakeslee, of Plymouth; Sergeant Major, Ebenezer Carpenter, Jr., of Cochester; Quartermaster's Sorgeant, Harrison J. O. Waiker, of Mysto Bridge; Commissary Sergeant, Charles B. Dyer, of New Haven; Hospital Steward, Ebenezer Witter, of Woodstock; Saddle Sergeant, John Bissonette, of New Haven; Veterinary Sargeant, John Bissonette, of New Haven; Veterinary Sargeant, John Bissonette, of New Haven; Veterinary Sargeant, Identennant, Albert H. Niles, of Hartford, Company A.—Captain, Andrew W. Bowen, of Woodstock; First Lieutenant, William G. Bunce, of Hartford, Company B.—Captain, Charles Farmsworth, of Norwich; First Lieutenant, Charles P. Williams, Jr., of Stonington; Second Lieutenant, Charles P. Williams, Jr., of Stonington; Second Lieutenant, H. W. Burr, of Cochester.
Company D.—Captain, Lewis N. Middlebtrock, of Bridgeport; First Lieutenant, Richard R. Crawford, of Bridgeport; Second Lieutenant, Richard R. Crawford, of Bridgeport; Second Lieutenant, Richard R. Crawford, of Bridgeport; Second Lieutenant, W. W. Morris, of Roxbury.

Saltpetre Shipments from Calcutta

Boston, Feb. 21, 1862 A Calcutta letter of the 4th ultimo says that the ship During, for Boston, and the bark Patmos, for New York, with cargoes of saltpetre, were ordered to discharge The letter adds:-The ships Sarah Newman and Art Union, for Boston, and the bark Lillie, for New York, now going down the river with ealtpetre on board, will also be ordered back for the same purpose.

European Steamers. HALIPAT, Feb. 21-2 P. M.

sailed. She will sail for Liverpool this evening. There are no signs as yet of the Canada, from Liverpool on the 8th, via Queenstown on the 9th instant. There was a heavy snow storm yesterday. To-day the weather is fine.

Conviction of a Mu rderer.

Beeron, Feb. 21, 1862. The trial of Alvin Finch at East Cambridge, for murering Mrs. Cohoon and daughter, resulted in a verdict of guilty. A new trial is proposed on the ground that Finch did not commit the murder from delirium tremens, but

Steamer Burned. The steamer North Star was burned at the wharf burninght. Loss about \$75,000; insured for one third of he